The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU MAR 25 1917

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Extra!

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Main* 5437

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington
Tel. Wilmington 5580

District of Columbia, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., *Tel Main* 5437

Illinois, 1004 Stevens Building, Chicago, *Tel. Randolph* 1094

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. Indianapolis

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS:

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 401 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, *Tel. Fort Hill* 2825

Minnesota, 206 Studio Building, corner Market and Fourth Streets, St. Paul

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark.

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444
50 East 42d Street, N. Y. City (City Committee)
381 Main Street East, Rochester.

Ohio, Rector Building, State and Sixth Streets, Columbus.

Pennsylvania, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence.

Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Gertrude L. Crocker, Ill., *Treasurer*

Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, N. J.

Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Departments

Legislative
Miss Anne Martin

Literature
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Lobby
Miss Maud Younger

Membership
Miss Mildred Gilbert

National Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent
National Headquarters Manager
Miss Berta Crone
Organization
Miss Doris Stevens

Pageant
Miss Hazel MacKaye

Press
Mrs. Robert Baker

Field Secretaries

Eastern States, Miss Elsie Hill

Southern States, Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson

Western States, Miss Margaret Whittemore

Executive Secretaries

National Headquarters, Miss Virginia Arnold

New York Headquarters, Mrs. Mary Spencer Blackford

Pennsylvania Headquarters, Miss Caroline Katzenstein

National Organizers

Miss Beulah Amidon
Miss Lucy Branham

Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Sarah Grant

Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Margery Gibson Ross

District Chairmen

Middle Atlantic States—Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.

North Middle Western States—Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minn.

Inland Suffrage States—Mrs. E. M. Garnett, Utah.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. H. M. Clagett, Nogales
Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett,
Hotel Rex, Zellville, Marion Co.
California
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille,
1271 37th Avenue, San Francisco
Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler,
1225 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs
Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough,
456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington
District of Columbia
Mrs. W. T. Burch,
21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.
Idaho
Mrs. Frederick Walker,
c/o Traveling Library, Blackfoot
Illinois
Mrs. Bertram Sippy,
1004 Stevens Bldg., Chicago
Indiana
Miss Eleanor Barker,
611 Fletcher Savings & Trust Co.,
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. A. N. Beim,
The Shops, Des Moines
Kansas
Mrs. Dan Casement,
343 North 15th Street, Manhattan
Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse,
42 Deering Street, Portland
Maryland
Mrs. Townsend Scott,
817 North Charles Street, Baltimore
Massachusetts
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey,
230 Buckminster Road, Brookline
Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore,
2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit
Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin,
Davern Avenue, St. Paul
Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger,
5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis
Montana
Mrs. C. S. Haire,
528 Hemlock Street, Helena
Nebraska
Mrs. Charles Johannes,
3828 Cass Street, Omaha

Nevada
Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield,
Winnemucca
New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins,
709 Union Building, Clinton St,
Newark
New Mexico
Mrs. Joshua Raynolds,
308 South High Street, Albuquerque
New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont,
13 East 41st Street, New York City
North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil,
714 Eighth Street, Fargo
Ohio
Mrs. Cyrus Mead,
Vandalia
Oklahoma
Mrs. G. W. England,
200 West 6th Street,
Oklahoma City
Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion,
517 Medical Building, Portland
Pennsylvania
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy,
213 Hale Bldg., Philadelphia

South Carolina
Mrs. John Gibbs,
9 Pitt Street, Charleston
South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows,
Sioux Falls
Tennessee
Mrs. L. Crozier French,
620 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville
Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe,
909 West 18th Street, Austin
Utah
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron,
1901 South 9th Street, East,
Salt Lake City
Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee,
Montpelier
Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith,
204 East Grace Street, Richmond
Washington
Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson,
1237 Federal Ave., Seattle
Wisconsin
Miss Ada James,
Richland Center
Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

Congressional District Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. H. M. Clagett, Nogales

California
Second
Mrs. M. D. Tillotson, 415 Court St., Redding
Fourth and Fifth
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, 1271 37th Ave., San Francisco
Sixth
Mrs. W. R. Briggs, 2705 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley
Seventh
Mrs. George Taylor, 248 N. Van Ness Ave., Fresno
Eighth
Dr. Ida Stambach, 20 Victoria St., Santa Barbara
Eleventh
Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood, 4171 Itis St., San Diego

Colorado
First
Dr. Margaret Long, 226 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver
Second
Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, 706 N. Nevada Ave., Colo. Springs
Third
Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly, 605 E. 8th St., Pueblo
Fourth
Mrs. Emma Wadsworth, 463 Gunnison Ave., Grand June.

Connecticut
First
Mrs. G. E. Bradbury, 29 Thomaston St., Hartford
Second
Mrs. Frederick Sykes, Conn. College, New London

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, 17 East 7th St., Wilmington

Idaho
Mrs. Frederick Walker, Care of Traveling Library, Oxford Hotel, Boise

Illinois
First
Mrs. Melvin Gartin Funk, 4116 Prairie Ave., Chicago
Second
Mrs. William Henkle, 5822 Blackstone Ave., Chicago
Sixth
Mrs. Robert L. McCall, 4714 Washington Blvd., Chicago
Ninth
Mrs. Samuel Adams, 1330 N. State St., Chicago
Tenth
Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen, 5642 Kenmore Ave., Chicago
Eleventh
Mrs. Thomas Lewis Powell, 64 Monroe St., Hinsdale
Twelfth
Mrs. Walter A. Forbes, 633 N. Main St., Rockford
Thirteenth
Mrs. L. A. Herrick, 21 Burchard Ave., Freeport

Iowa
Seventh
Dr. Carrie Harbison-Dickey, Des Moines

Kansas
First
Mrs. Helen J. Montgomery, 1116 Tyler St., Topeka
Second
Mrs. Hiram Bucklin, Poplar St., Ottawa
Fourth
Mrs. J. H. Wiggam, Emporia
Fifth
Mrs. Edward Arnold, Chapman
Seventh
Dr. Frances Cady, 732 Sherman St. E., Hutchinson
Eighth
Mrs. Thor Jager, 1257 N. Lawrence Ave., Wichita

Maine
First
Mrs. R. L. Whitehouse, 42 Deering St., Portland
Third
Mrs. Guy Gannett, 184 State St., Augusta
Fourth
Miss Gladys N. Niles, 56 Madison St., Bangor

Maryland
First
Mrs. J. C. Leonard, Cambridge
Second
Miss Florence Morris McLouth, 2324 Callow Ave., Baltimore
Third
Miss Minnie Jackson, 507 Pa. Ave., Baltimore
Fourth
Miss Ida Glatt, 2726 Maryland Ave. Baltimore
Fifth
Mrs. William R. C. Parker, Annapolis
Sixth
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Chevy Chase, Md.

Massachusetts
Third
Miss Emma Baxter, Badger Farm, Holden
Fifth and Seventh
Miss Eleanor Calnan, 3 Merrill St., Methuen
Eighth
Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, 47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge
Twelfth
Miss Marion L. Decrow, 13 Algonquin St., Dorchester
Thirteenth
Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, 120 Longwood Ave., Brookline

Michigan
First and Thirteenth
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, 100 Eliot St., Detroit
Second
Mrs. Ada Mumford, Adrian
Sixth
Mrs. C. S. Watters, 513 Lapeer Ave., W. Lansing

Minnesota
First
Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller, 406 Mariner's Lane, Albert Lee
Second
Mrs. W. J. Morehart, Mankato
Third
Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, Faribault
Fourth
Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Pavern Ave., St. Paul
Fifth
Mrs. E. Dana Durand, 915 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis
Sixth
Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller, Little Falls
Seventh
Mrs. A. W. Winter, Granite Falls
Ninth
Mrs. W. A. Marin, 121 E. 27th St., Grockston
Tenth
Mrs. W. T. Coe, Wayzata

Montana
Mrs. C. S. Haire, 528 Hemlock St., Helena

Nevada
Mrs. M. C. Bonnifield, Winnemuca

New Jersey
First
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, 35 Maple Ave., Merchantville
Second
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, 208 Seaside Ave., Atlantic City
Fifth
Mrs. John A. Lefferts, 421 Westminster Ave., Elizabeth
Seventh
Mrs. George G. Scott, 899 Valley Road, Upper Montclair
Eighth
Mrs. C. D. Karr, 822 De Graw Ave., Newark
Ninth
Mrs. Lial C. Jordan, 65 State St., E. Orange
Tenth
Mrs. Morris B. Mead, 266 Scotland Rd., So. Orange

New Mexico
Mrs. Joshua Raynolds, 3085 High St., Albuquerque

New York
First
Mrs. Lewis Delafield, 20 W. 58th St., N. Y. City
Second
Mrs. Marion Holmes, 84 Herriman Ave., Jamaica
Sixth
Mrs. Talbot Perkins, 1161 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Seventh
Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane, 91 Pineapple St., Brooklyn
Twelfth
Miss Mildred Taylor, 119 E. 19 Street, N. Y. City
Thirteenth
Miss Mathilda Spence, 177 MacDougal St., N. Y. City
Fourteenth
Miss Kathleen Taylor, 114 W. 11th St., N. Y. City
Fifteenth
Mrs. Elijah T. Keelin, 140 W. 16th St., N. Y. City
Sixteenth
Mrs. Robert Niles, 507 Madison Ave., N. Y. City
Seventeenth
Mrs. Walter Chambers, 161 E. 64th St., N. Y. City
Eighteenth
Mrs. Marcus Marks, 4 E. 94th St., N. Y. City
Nineteenth
Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, 331 W. 101st St., N. Y. City
Twentieth
Miss Lucy Eastman, 4 E. 70th St., N. Y. City
Twenty-first
Mrs. Dryden Brewer, 58 E. 67th St., N. Y. City
Twenty-second and Twenty-third
Miss Anna Constable, 779 Park Ave., N. Y. City
Twenty-fourth
Mrs. F. T. Ackerman, Lawrence Park, Bronxville
Twenty-fifth
Mrs. Sherwood Hard, Nyack
Twenty-sixth
Mrs. John Rogers, 102 E. 30th St., N. Y. City
Twenty-seventh
Mrs. R. F. Muller, Monticello.
Twenty-eighth
Miss Catherine Smith, 1225 3rd St., Albany
Twenty-ninth
Mrs. G. W. Cook, 20 N. Main St., Mechanicsville
Thirtieth
Mrs. E. E. Hale, College Grounds, Schenectady
Thirty-first
Mrs. R. Paddock, Malone
Thirty-second
Dr. Harriet Doane, Fulton
Thirty-third
Mrs. R. S. Spears, 26 Arthur St., Little Falls
Thirty-fourth
Mrs. J. A. Babcock, Leonardsville
Thirty-fifth
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, Upland Farm, Syracuse
Thirty-sixth
Mrs. Edwin Gould, Seneca Falls
Thirty-seventh
Mrs. Frank Payne, 17 E. First St., Corning
Thirty-eighth
Mrs. Ada Chase Dudley, The Suffrage Shop, 381 Main St., East, Rochester
Thirty-ninth
Mrs. Wm. H. Bullis, 234 University Ave., Rochester
Fortieth
Mrs. Wm. C. Olmstead, 56 High St., Lockport
Forty-first and Forty-second
Mrs. Fotheringham, 410 Birch Ave., Buffalo
Forty-third
Mrs. Joseph Rieger, 509 Central Ave., Dunkirk

Ohio
Third
Mrs. Edward Davies, Oakwood Village, Dayton
Seventh
Mrs. George Dial, 307 E. High St., Springfield

Oregon
Third
Mrs. Lewis A. McArthur, 407 Clay St., Portland

Pennsylvania
Second
Mrs. M. Jacob, 1316 S. 5th St., Philadelphia
Fifth
Mrs. Edith W. Niemeyer, 6804 Dittman St., Philadelphia
Sixth
Mrs. William Albert Wood, 128 E. Durham St., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Utah
First
Mrs. Emily Berletsen, Marysville
Second
Mrs. T. L. Holman, Kensington Apts., Salt Lake City

Vermont
First
Mrs. L. A. Heidel. Rutland
Second
Mrs. Robert Bliss, Montpelier

Virginia
Second
Mrs. Pauline Adams, 601 Colonial Park, Norfolk
Third
Mrs. R. F. Hudson, 1107 West Ave., Richmond
Fourth
Mrs. A. C. Muhse, 35 Corling St., Petersburg
Fifth
Miss Florence Pennybacker, Virgilina
Sixth
Mrs. Dexter Otey, R. F. D. No. 4, Lynchburg
Eighth
Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Clarendon

Washington
Second
Mrs. G. S. Henderson, 3224 Oakes St., Everett
Third
Mrs. William P. Trowbridge, Interlaaken, R. F. D. No. 1, South Tacoma
Fifth
Mrs. Nettie A. Rice, 714 Olympic St., Spokane

Wisconsin
Eighth
Mrs. George B. Atwell, 1016 Clark St., Stevens Point

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles F. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Dr. S. Josephine Baker, N. Y.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. William B. Boulton, N. J.
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, N. J.
Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mich.
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Miss Alice Carpenter, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourn, N. Y.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, Ill.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, N. Y.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Mary Ingham, Pa.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Mrs. Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Mrs. Harris Masterson, Tex.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Marion May, N. Y.
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, N. M.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Amos Pinchot, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina G. Proctor, N. Y.
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Henry Ridgly, Del.
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Shelley Tollhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Tex.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

Notes of the Week

The President's New Program

DEMOCRATIC leaders under the direction of President Wilson are making the program of legislation to be got through during the extra session of Congress called for April 2. Through Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, considered the President's mouth-piece in the Senate steering committee, Mr. Wilson is understood to approve the passage of these measures: the military appropriation bills that failed in the last session, the anti-spy bills, the Webb bill, the bill to increase the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senate ratification of the Columbian treaty.

"This program," says the Washington correspondent to the New York *Evening Sun,* "while agreeable to the majority of the leaders, has failed as yet to win the endorsement of the prohibition leaders, the advocates of universal military training or the sponsors of the woman suffrage amendment, each of which groups is clamoring for action on its respective cause. In view of the strong possibility of war with Germany it is probable that many of the leaders would be willing to include universal military training in the program but for the certainty that the proponents of woman suffrage and nation-wide prohibition would then be more than ever insistent that they be given recognition."

It is evident that the administration is beginning to know the National Woman's Party.

Service

SECRETARY of the Navy Daniels on March 20 opened the navy to women. Women will serve as wireless and telephone operators, clerks, and in other shore duty to release men for fighting service in case of war. To secure complete discipline for this coast defense work in war regular enlistment is necessary, and grades corresponding to the yeoman class will be given to women qualifying.

The first woman who enlisted in the United States navy is Miss Loretto Walsh of Philadelphia. Miss Walsh is eighteen years old. Though even if she were twenty-one she would be unable to help vote for her country Miss Walsh is considered competent to help defend it.

Presidential Suffrage in Missouri

THE lower house of the Missouri legislature passed a presidential suffrage bill on March 13 and there is every indication that the senate will follow its example.

If this state which divides the suffrage West from the isolated suffrage section of the Eastern half of the country enfranchises its women, equal suffrage for national elections in whole or in part will stretch unbrokenly from Ohio to the Pacific Coast. The enormous size of this suffrage wedge into the East and South is graphic illustration of the democratic force driving for action on the federal amendment.

Democratic Pledges in New England

THE Maine House of Representatives in passing the bill for a suffrage amendment in that state last month lined up as follows. Ninety-seven Republicans and sixteen Democrats voted yes; eight Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats voted no.

The Democrats held a caucus before the bill came up in the House and voted definitely to bring no party influence to bear on the question. Again suffragists are forced to wonder what a plank means in the Democratic platform.

When It Is Brought Home

AT the special war council of the British Empire about to be held in London, the women of Australia, New Zealand and five Canadian provinces will be directly represented by delegates. *Jus Suffragii,* the magazine of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, points out that many opponents of equal suffrage in England have been hereby waked up to the fact that British women are already actually voting upon these urgent problems of the empire. Their instinct is now to feel that the women of England are being denied a right.

This feeling in England is evidently quite like that of our own Eastern and Southern states, just rousing to the consciousness that while they have drowzed over suffrage technicalities and oratory framed to silence demands, seven million Western women have quietly taken their places in the electorate and can swing the balance of power.

Universal Suffrage in Russia

THE Revolutionary government controlling Russia since the forced abdication of Emperor Nicholas on March 15 has issued a statement of the political principles upon which it will set about a democratic reorganization of the country. Two of the terms of this program held out to the people are:

"To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental reigme."

"Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage."

The statement ends with this important promise:

"The provisional government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measure of reform above mentioned."

Grand Duke Michael, chosen to succeed to the throne by his brother the former czar, made haste to lay aside imperial claims. He will head the new government, he states, only if he is elected to that office. He urges all Russian citizens in a manifesto to submit to the provisional government until "the constituent assembly, on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage shall express the will of the people."

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd on March 20 states that belief is general there that the constitutional assembly will grant woman suffrage.

The evidence to be gathered even from the scanty news that has come through from Russia is that that country, which we are used to consider a dark autocracy, is likely to enfranchise its women in the midst of war, while the United States still quibbles over the method of working that necessary reform. This sudden leap of progress in Russia, however, ought to shake President Wilson and the administration out of their attitude of legalistic pedantry toward equal suffrage.

German Franchise Reform

ON March 14 Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prussian Chancellor, promised franchise reform to Germany after the war in a speech to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. This speech occurred just before the news of the Russian Revolution was made known to the public and was clearly a sop in time to the liberal elements calling for the democratization of Germany. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the Prussian government has already worked out a scheme of reform to be taken up when peace is announced, and that this knowledge of future action has challenged the advocates of equal suffrage for Prussia to their greatest efforts.

German women indicate they will press every advantage of position the chances of war have brought them to be included in the franchise changes that even the Prussian government acknowledges necessary.

Women and Civil Service

THE civil service of German women, while not made compulsory by the new Auxiliary Service Act, is organized and controlled by the government as is the civil service of German men. The War Office has created a central department of women's work with branches in all the war bureaus to control this side of the service, and the whole organization is directed by women. The heads are well-known leaders in the woman's movement in Germany.

Women workers have also been mobilized by millions in England. English women in government service, however, are complaining that no women councilors have been appointed to manage this work. The *Common Cause,* organ of the English National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, asks that the example of Germany be followed in England, on the ground of efficiency if for no other reason. It adds that the only discernible principle of the government in the matter is "Male control at all costs."

Speech at Mass Meeting of National Woman's Party
Washington, D. C., March 4

By Fola La Follette

I WISH that during the sessions of this convention every man and woman in the United States, including the President of the United States, could have seen the spirit that was revealed in the convention. I believe that the idealism and the dedication and the unity of spirit which animated that entire convention at every session must have moved every individual who had ears to hear a great and noble message, and must have made them respond. At this convention, the National Woman's Party, I believe, planted a great milestone in the progress of the woman's movement toward liberty. Unanimously and without question this organization, as an organization, is committed in the future as it was in the past to securing the liberty and freedom of women through the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WE have waited a long time. We have plead, we have educated. Now we demand. We demand because we have today the power to demand. The solidarity of the women of the United States has been established in an epoch-making fusion at this convention. We are dedicated not only to the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, but we are dedicated to that same policy and method which has been so successful in the work of the Congressional Union and the National Woman's Party, namely, continued opposition to the party in power, whatever party it be, so long as it refuses to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment. And we are committed to focusing that power on the President of the United States because the President has more power than has any other representative of the people.

We are for a federal amendment because it is the simplest, the most direct way of getting suffrage for all the women of these United States. We are not content with any partial suffrage.

Miss Fola La Follette

Suffrage is partial so long as we have enfranchisement state by state, for that means that the political liberty of women is dependent on their geographical position. The matter of the franchise should not be a matter of local geography but a matter of national concern and national decision. The national enfranchisement of women is not an infringement of states' rights. If the enfranchisement of the Negro by federal amendment, if the enfranchisement of the Indian, if the enfranchisement of the Philippino is not an infringement of states' rights then the enfranchisement of American women by federal amendment is not an infringement of states' rights.

Another reason that we oppose the waste of vitality demanded by a referendum is because states' rights are defeated within the states themselves by corruption at the polls. Even if you prove that an election went by fraud there is not any way of changing the results of that election.

THEREFORE, we say to you, Why should we use this worn-out, this antiquated method of getting suffrage by amending state constitutions when we have this new national power? We are no longer going to waste the vitality of women working on this old method when we have this new power, this new dedication and this new inspiration of the votes of women in the West to use. With the new solidarity of the women of the East and the women of the West, we are going to march forward demanding the federal amendment as we go. There is an old adage that if you want to stop radicals—and we are the radicals in the suffrage movement—do not give them all they want; just give them half of what they want. Now, there may be such a thing as giving to some of the suffrage organizations half of what they want and calling them off temporarily. But there is no such thing as giving us half of what we want. We demand the whole loaf and we are soon going to get it.

The Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Sixty-fifth Congress

THE woman suffrage committee of the Senate, to which the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be referred in the upper house when introduced into the Sixty-fifth Congress, has been organized by the Democratic majority and is ready for the next session. Its make-up promises quick and favorable action on the amendment, and is surely indication of the new attitude toward suffrage the National Woman's Party may expect of the new legislature.

The committee is as follows: Democrats, A. A. Jones of New Mexico, Chairman; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Edwin S. Johnson, of South Dakota. Republicans, Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. There is one Republican member still to be named.

The three new members of the committee already appointed, Mr. Jones, the chairman, Mr. Cummins and Mr. Nelson, are all good suffragists committed to the support of federal suffrage. The one opponent on the old committee, Thomas B. Catron of New Mexico—the religiously guided gentleman who explained his stand against suffrage by the now famous remark, "God gave man dominion over women,"—was not reelected to this Senate. The whole committee this session, therefore, with the possible exception of the unnamed Senator, is known to believe in favorable action on the amendment by the committee.

Mr. Jones, the chairman, in especial has expressed great interest in the welfare of the amendment. In a recent interview with Miss Maud Younger, chairman of the lobby committee of the National Woman's Party, he affirmed his intention of seeing that the Susan B. Anthony amendment is introduced at the beginning of the next session and of doing everything in his power for its speedy passage.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorabe minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

VOL. V, No. 61 **SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917**

EDITORS

Miss Vivian Pierce Miss Pauline Clarke

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Mrs. Mary Beard Miss Crystal Eastman Miss Pauline Jacobson
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel Mrs. Gilson Gardner Miss Fola La Follette
Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Advertising Manager, Miss Hazel Hunkins
Assistant Circulation Manager Miss Frances Pepper
Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Office Manager, Miss Bliss Finley

Subscription price, Domestic $1.00, *Foreign* $1.50. *Single copies,* 5 *cents. Checks, drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party.*

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Women and Labor

THE Railroad Brotherhoods have forced the establishment of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law in the face of a national crisis. This victory of labor unions with the United States on the verge of war should rouse the suffragists of this nation to new action.

The Adamson Law was passed by Congress last September to take effect on January 1. The Railroads refused to live up to the law until its constitutionality was determined by the Supreme Court, and since January 1 the unions have threatened a strike if it were not put in force by the Railroads. In the face of protest from the Railroad heads and from President Wilson the trainmen persisted in their demand. The press called loudly for the quiescence of the dissatisfied men while there was any danger of war with Germany. The President finally appealed to both sides to compromise their difficulties in view of the national peril, but the trainmen held out. The deadlock ended in complete victory for the Railway Brotherhoods through the concessions of the Railroads. The Railroad heads were thanked by the President's Committee for their "large and patriotic action," though a few hours later the Supreme Court handed down a decision for the unions that would have enforced the action of the Roads.

The patriotism of the great rank and file of the suffragists of this country can never be questioned. The continuance of their half-century-long campaign for enfranchisement can not possibly disrupt the country or its activities in peace or in war. Their cause is not selfish. Yet pressure has been brought to bear upon suffrage ranks through the press and even from women themselves to make suffragists feel their struggle for liberation in the present crisis unworthy. The peaceful group of women working for a right which is the very root of patriotism is considered unpatriotic. The labor group, holding to the justice of their case, win it and gain the support of public opinion.

The same spirit of rebellion, the same spirit of persistency in their cause that has upheld the demand of the Railroad Brotherhoods upholds also the attitude of the women of this nation in calling for their long-delayed enfranchisement. Suffragists, too, must bring home to the administration the firmness of their temper. Whether we are at war or again settled in peace, the federal amendment must pass the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Just Government League Joins Woman's Party

15,000 Southern Women Will Work for Federal Amendment.

AFTER ten years of strenuous work for enfranchisement through state action, the Just Government League of Maryland, one of the largest and most vigorous state suffrage leagues in the country, and by far the largest and most powerful league in the South, at a State Convention held March 19 in Baltimore at the home of Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, the President, amalgamated with the Woman's Party.

This action on the part of an important southern suffrage organization is typical of the changing attitude of the South toward national suffrage work, and marks the beginning of further organization in the southern states. Miss Maud Younger, lobby chairman of the National Woman's Party, had aroused much interest in the political aspect of the present national fight for suffrage when she spoke in Baltimore to a large audience some time ago. From this time interest in Maryland was sharpened.

The decision of the Just Government League to amalgamate with the Woman's Party brought about through the county delegates of the organization, brings to the active campaign for the federal amendment fifteen thousand Maryland women. Seventy-five representatives of county branches of the League were present as delegates at the meeting at which this important step was brought about. All phases of the state and national suffrage situation were canvassed before the final decision was made through the vote of the members. The consensus of opinion was that suffrage had passed beyond the state phase and that the work for the enfranchisement of Maryland women could best be furthered by the organization's affiliation with a national party working solely for the enfranchisement of all the women of the nation.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker

Mrs. Robert Baker, of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, had been asked to outline its policies and future plans. She gave a spirited account of the growth of the Woman's Party and its attitude in the present suffrage situation. "The National Woman's Party," said Mrs. Baker, "is unique. It differs from all other woman suffrage organizations in that it is the only one using that effective and up-to-date instrument, the political power of women."

The discussion following Mrs. Baker's talk was frank and friendly. Among the speakers were Mrs. Townsend Scott, Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Chairman of the Sixth Congressional District of the Maryland Branch; Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson and Miss Lucy Branham, national organizers, and others. Mrs. S. K. Herr, one of the oldest delegates to the convention, from Carroll county, representing in person the half-century struggle of women for liberty, made a most dramatic appeal for union.

"As a girl," said Mrs. Herr, "I sat at the feet of Susan B. Anthony. I heard the first guns fired on Sumter that ushered in the Civil War. Women were then begging for their enfranchisement. Now again they tell us that we are to hear guns being fired. Women are still working for their liberty, and I say should not again be diverted, but should join with any organization making a fight for the continuation of our struggle."

When the motion to amalgamate was finally submitted it was passed with but three dissenting votes and finally made unanimous. "The affiiliation of the Just Government League with the Woman's Party," commented Mrs. Hooker, the President, "not only means accelerated work for the federal amendment in Maryland, but means also a tremendous gain in the national forces that are now pushing into the South and organizing more and more closely in the West."

Miss Elsie Hill in a recent trip through the South prepared the way for the closer organization to follow in two states, Florida and South Carolina. At New Smyrna, Florida, where she spoke under the auspices of the New Smyrna Woman's Club to an audience of both men and women, so enthusiastic was the support of the amendment that a meeting on the street was arranged for Miss Hill that a rank and file audience might be reached. This was the first occasion there in which a woman had ever spoken at an out of door meeting. The Committee now working in Florida on county and district organization is composed of Mrs. George Marshall, Miss Ellen Diss, Mrs. Florence Bonnet, Mrs. Nettie Turner and Miss Eleanor Smith.

In Charleston, South Carolina, at an address at Alva Gage Hall that was largely attended, Miss Hill urged concentration on suffrage work even in the face of the present crisis, asking her audience not to confuse women's continuance of their half century fight for freedom with disloyalty. Within the space of two day's active work Miss Hill drew together a local committee of the National Woman's Party who will perfect organization plans. Among the women who arranged the Charleston meetings are Mrs. Robert Gibbs Thomas. Mrs. John Gibbs, and Misses Carrie and Anita Pollitzer.

ANOTHER sign of the growing interest in the Woman's Party are the present activities in New Jersey. The first National Woman's Party mass meeting to be held since the organization of the Woman's Party with the Congressional Union was held this week in Newark, with Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins as chairman, before an audience that filled Wallace Hall, aglow with the colors of the Woman's Party. Sixteen young girls in white carrying the picket banners used for sol long in Washington added a picturesque note.

Brilliant and forcible speeches upholding the present policy of the Party at a time of crisis were made by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr and Dr. Allen McCurdy. Miss Vida Milholland sang the Woman's Marseillaise. Miss Doris Stevens made the collection speech and nearly $1100 was pledged for the fight for the federal suffrage amendment.

The outlook of the Woman's Party in New Jersey is very bright. New members are coming in daily. Tremendous enthusiasm was shown at this first meeting in Newark, many the next day calling at the Woman's Party headquarters to join.

Suffrage and War: Convention Speech

By Allan McCurdy

I BELIEVE in suffrage because I believe in democracy. I believe in the Woman's Party because I believe in suffrage. I want to say that I also believe that the action the Woman's Party has taken to continue its activities regardless of present and future conditions will lend a sobering and a steadying influence to other forward movements for liberal democracy in the American nation.

It is not strange that those who have never believed in our cause at any time should urge us at this time to cease our work. They have done that before. Nor is it strange that some who believe in our cause should urge us to cease. For there is a hysteria of panic which causes many people to drop that which is most valuable, only to find when they come to themselves that they have left that which was most precious to perish. This is a time to remember William James' saying that we do not run away because we are afraid; we are afraid because we run away.

I THINK it would help to confirm us in our resolutions, as well as to answer the sources from which our advice has come, if we admit in assumption all that our most hostile antagonist could wish us to admit. Let us assume, then, that this nation is at war. Let us assume that war has diverted far more of the national life than anyone at the present moment anticipates that it will divert. Let us assume that our total strength, both of the army and the navy, has not only been recruited and mobilized but has been sent from these shores. Let us add to all this the further assumption that we are meeting here tonight under the most rigid censorship that military despotism has ever invented. And yet, under all these assumptions, we could hold this meeting tonight and every word that has been spoken from this platform could be spoken under those conditions.

Now, that means something. That means that there is a certain area within which liberty can move, even under military conditions. War changes some things. War demands self-sacrifice for the common good, but war does not change everything. There are some things that abide. There are certain fundamental experiences of the human spirit that persist. Along with these fundamental experiences go certain fundamental activities of civilization. Men buy and sell. Commodities are distributed. Rents are collected. Interest matures. Bills are sent—some bills are paid and some bills are not. All the fundamental experiences of a normal civilization continue. The whole machinery of government grinds on. New measures are introduced to meet new conditions. Congressmen move to strike out the last word. Senators ask unanimous consent. Party lines are not broken. The Congressional Record utters not one shriek against the printing of speeches meant for home consumption. It all grinds on. These activities are the expression of the continuing life of the nation. War does not stop these things. War is waged in order to preserve the continuity of these things.

If war comes, our maximum fighting strength would be 10,000,000 men. This would leave ninety millions at home, preserving the continuity of the activities of our achieved civilization. These ninety millions would divide then as now into two antagonistic groups, the aristocratic group and the democratic group. Will Irwin has pointed out that the horizontal conflict goes on in every country all the time. The democratic group has learned some pretty sad lessons about war. It has known and it has charged that at times the aristocratic group uses war as a pick-pocket. It would be well if the facts of American civilization would justify what the facts of French civilization justify,—that every time, in times of peace as well as in times of war, a soldier passes the Chamber of Deputies he does not salute; he takes off his hat to symbolize that the democracy through the civil government is always controlling military affairs.

THE cause of woman has become the cause of freedom and civilization. It nestles easily into the fundamental activities which persist throughout all conditions. It began in 1851 as an organized protest. How far have we travelled from mere organized protest! We have met and answered every argument that the imagination of the American aristocracy could devise. We have converted the press of the country into our firmest ally. To be sure, the New York *Times* still stands, like the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, reminding us of a vanished civilization! We have secured the actual enfranchisement of constantly increasing millions of women; we have reached the point where we have political power. The Woman's Party was the first to realize this political power. Through political pressure alone, the Woman's Party has written the endorsement of our principle into the platform of every political party. It has secured from every Presidential candidate his personal endorsement of our principle. It has raised the cause of woman's freedom to a dominant place in American politics. And now, when we are enjoying the momentum we have gained by the self-sacrificing work of all those who have gone before; now, when we have only to convert one or both of the dominant parties to the federal amendment; now, when we have every reason to hope that if we only persist, we can push to victory what, in 1851, Mrs. Rose called "the most magnificent reform ever launched upon the world;" now, when we are almost within touch of our goal,—we are asked to cease. We are asked to stand still and be forgotten. We are asked to be silent, and taken at our word. We are asked to despise our cause so much as to make it worthy of our own contempt. We are invited, by dropping our work, to say to the nation and to the women for whom we have worked, and to the President, "After all, you are right. Freedom for American women is not one of the fundamentals of American government. Freedom for American women is not one of the works which should proceed and continue through storm and through calm, through peace and through war, as we had always supposed, until it had been crowned with victory."

WE say, No. We will not yield to those cries no matter whence they come. What man, think you, of those ninety millions that are left at home would drop the interest nearest to his heart and let it lie and rot until the war was over? But, we are asked, Are you not patriotic? Yes, we are patriotic, but partriotism is not paralysis. We are asked, Do you want to stand with all parties in this national crisis? Of course we want to stand with all parties, but we want to stand with all parties only against the external danger. We refuse to stand with all parties against internal progress. In this matter of woman suffrage—an internal question which in no way touches the question of war and peace—the Woman's Party, thanks to its spirit of freedom and determined democracy, has announced its determination never to stand behind any Chief Executive of any party as long as that Chief Eexecutive with all his party does not consent to stand by it and push through the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

PHONES, MAIN 2022-2023
LERCH'S
FRENCH DYEING AND CLEANING
OFFICE, 826 TWELFTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

When in Philadelphia let your hotel be the
Little Hotel Wilmot
in South Penn Square
a minute from the Pennsylvania Ry. Station
A Good Room for $1
RYERSON W. JENNINGS

Kafka's F at 10th
SPECIALISTS IN GARMENTS FOR
Women Misses Children
Telephone, Main 4571
Discount of 5% to Suffragist Readers Washington, D. C.

Woman in the New Russia

An Interview with a Member of the Second Duma

By Basil Manly

RUSSIA will in all probability be the first world power among the western nations to provide in its constitution for woman suffrage," declares J. G. Ohsol, member of the Second Russian Duma, who is now a resident of Washington. "If a constitutional convention is elected by universal suffrage, as provided in the manifesto of the provisional government, there will almost certainly be at least a dozen women delegates elected and the convention will grant votes to women almost without a dissenting vote. In fact, any delegate who attempted to oppose the granting of the suffrage to women would be laughed at.

"It will probably surprise the people of America to be told that in Russia, which in many ways has been the most reactionary of western nations, there is no such sex prejudice as exists in England, France, Germany and the United States. It is true, however, of the Slav peoples that they are ready to extend full privileges of citizenship to their women.

"Here are some of the considerations that make it sure that the Russian people, if they secure control of their government, will give the vote to women.

IN the first place it may be pointed out that Russia opened the learned professions to women earlier than any other European nation. For more than two generations there have been women teachers, and physicians. One of the most brilliant mathematicians the world has ever known was a Russian woman, who received full recognition from the universities. The universities and technical schools long ago opened their doors to women and as a result we now have in Russia women architects, lawyers, and even engineers. Even the reactionary ministry which has been in control has been obliged to recognize the demand of the Russian people for enlarging the rights of women, as instanced by permitting women to practice in the courts on the same footing with men, and by opening to women a large number of occupations, which the reactionaries, influenced by German 'kultur,' had formerly closed to them.

WOMEN have always played a large part in Russian politics. Among the leaders in the previous revolutions were many women and there is little doubt that they played their part in this revolution. The names of women appear prominently in the lists of the martrys who have died or suffered exile for Russian liberty. They will not be forgotten when their sisters demand the vote and full political rights.

"Besides their part in revolutionary movements women have always had a hand in local government. In Russian local government the vote belongs not to the individual as in this country, but to the household. As a result it has always been the custom that when the male head of the household died or was absent, the housewife cast the vote for the household. They held no offices, but they had their share in the elections.

THE power of the women in Russia has been enormously increased during the war. In the local governments the drafting of practically all heads of households for the army has left the control largely in their hands. Not only have they controlled the elections, but through the great part which they have played in the organization of the hospital service, and in the machinery for furnishing food and other supplies to the army, they have come to have a recognized position in the unofficial organizations which have made the prosecution of the war possible.

"Women have also taken man's place in the industries in large numbers since the beginning of the war and have thus achieved a measure of economic independence that they will never surrender. It is probable that women form even a larger proportion of the labor in the principal industries in Russia than in Great Britain. In the textile mills, in the munitions factories, and in the fields women are doing the work, and they will demand in return that the revolutionary government recognize the part which they have played in the prosecution of the war.

ONE significant fact showing the attitude of the Russian people toward women may be cited. In 1913 a sickness insurance law was enacted. In other countries the benefits of such laws have been extended to women at the time of child-birth only after years of agitation and slow development, if at all. But in Russia, the workingmen demanded from the start that the full benefits of the sickness insurance law be extended to women, not only during the actual period of child-birth, but for a considerable period before and after maternity. And this demand was so strong that it was granted even by the reactionary government, who wished to confine the operations of the law to the narrowest possible limits.

"Women have always played a large part in Russian history and it is almost an absolute certainty that in the first Russian constitution will appear provisions giving them the vote and equal political rights with men."

Arizona Asks for Federal Amendment

THE Arizona legislature has just passed a memorial to the President and the United States Congress calling for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This memorial is framed as follows:

Whereas, despite the utmost efforts put forth by the retrogressive few, property qualifications, religious tests, and all other barriers to the freedom ideal have been thrown down and universal manhood suffrage is an established fact;

Whereas, section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the United States says, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside;"

Whereas, all persons who are taxed and governed without representation are subjects, and not citizens, and taxation without representation is tyranny;

Whereas, it is undemocratic to deny the governed a voice in the government;

Whereas, the State of Arizona has granted to her women the high and sovereign right of citizenship at the ballot box; and

Whereas, Arizona stands to-day among the leaders of the progressive American states, in her humanitarian, her educational, and her law-abiding principles, her government functioning for the interests of her whole people, unfettered by a distinction of race, creed or sex, and this largely because the framers of her fundamental law recognized the truth and justice of the principle that woman suffrage always and everywhere tends to uplift, rather than to degrade, and to promote the common good of all rather than to give special privileges to few.

Therefore, your memorialists the people of Arizona, speaking through the House of Representatives of the Third State Legislature, humbly pray that your honorable bodies will enact the necessary legislation to bestow upon the women of America the priceless gift of the elective franchise.

This memorial was introduced into the House by Mrs. Theodore Marsh, member of the legislature, at the request of Mrs. H. M. Clagget, state chairman of the Arizona branch of the National Woman's Party. It is the sixth resolution of this kind passed by one or both houses of the legislatures of equal suffrage states in the Woman's Party campaign to prove the political force back of the federal amendment. The other states that have sent similar memorials to Washington are Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and North Dakota.

Report of the National Executive Secretary

Submitted to the National Convention by Miss Virginia Arnold

THE tremendous growth of the work for the federal amendment during the past year is strikingly evidenced by the correspondingly great expansion of the work at the national headquarters.

Those who remember our former, much loved, but very cramped quarters in the basement on F street, recall that there, one year ago, we had only five offices, while now we have fifteen and are building more. At that time there was a telephone with but five inside lines and one outgoing line, with any person nearest at hand as operator. We now have a special operator who runs a switchboard with thirty inside lines and four outgoing lines. There is a public telephone besides. One year ago the work of the press department was carried on by one person, it now has three. THE SUFFRAGIST editorial department had one editor, it now has two and a staff of six associate editors. THE SUFFRAGIST business department was formerly managed by one person, it now takes four to do the work. The treasury department formerly had two persons, while now it has three, and sometimes more in emergencies. A year ago the permanent local staff numbered from seven to eight persons, while now it numbers twenty.

You will notice that I list as members of departments all stenographers, because every stenographer at national headquarters is as much interested in the work for the federal amendment as is any organizer or head of department. In fact it is hard to tell where a typist leaves off and an organizer begins, because the organizers type and the stenographers interest themselves in organization.

THE growth of the membership and literature departments, for some time under my direction, has been so great during the past year that it has become necessary to have a separate head for each department, who now gives her entire time to the work.

Besides these two departments I have had charge also of the buying of all materials used in connection with the national work, from five-cent pins and pencils to hundred-dollar typewriters, from "Votes for Women" buttons to the great banners of purple, white and gold, the lovely colors that make of our demand for political liberty a rich and beautiful pageant that stretches from coast to coast.

In all of this buying estimates are always submitted. Paper, etc. is bought in quantity, by the ream, for instance, and cut in appropriate sizes, whenever this proves economical. For example, we have economized greatly in wrapping paper, which six months ago we bought in quantity. As we now find that this paper, of which we use a great deal, has more than trebled in price, we have the comfortable cozy feeling of the thrifty homekeeper whose larder is well filled for the approaching winter.

All supplies, such as banners, flags, etc., sent out from national headquarters to the state headquarters, are billed to them at prices merely large enough to cover handling. Most of the states are now paying for their own supplies, thus relieving national headquarters of an almost too heavy financial burden. Wherever a state, however, has not been able to pay for supplies sent, we have endeavored, so far as possible, to meet the need.

It is interesting to know that our purple, white and gold banners number in the thousands and float in almost every state in the Union.

BESIDES the general supervision of headquarters, my department has had charge of cataloguing officers; those of states, congressional districts, counties, townships, precincts and wards. It has supplied many speakers throughout the country besides those for local outdoor and indoor meetings.

We have also sent out the hundreds of thousands of calls to conventions and demonstrations, which have taken place at the National Capital. We organized the Farewell and the Home Coming reception at the Capitol for the envoys of the Suffrage Special, carrying on also the lobby which resulted in the introduction of the resolution asking permission for the envoys to be heard on the floor of the Senate.

The most important thing to report about National Headquarters, I think, is the general spirit found here. It is a spirit that I would characterize as "game," that spirit that one sees along the picket line, which has gained the hearty cooperation of the Washington police, the spirit that has neither whine nor pose, the spirit which characterizes the Woman's Party throughout the country.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using
Old Dutch
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

The Southern Pharmacy
in the Southern Building
1427 H ST. N. W.
Your Phone Orders Will Be Promptly Filled and Delivered
Phones Main 5490, 5509 Washington, D. C.

The Bazner Press
The Sign of Quality
PERSONAL SERVICE PRINTING
621 Plymouth Court CHICAGO

E. MUSHINA
LADIES' TAILOR and GOWN-MAKER
1348 East Forty-seventh Street, Chicago
Telephone—Oakland 1949

Help Yourself and Help the Cause
BY
Shopping With Our Advertisers

Cornelison
1515 H Street N. W. MILLINERY Washington, D. C.

HARRIS EINHORN & CO.
LADIES' TAILOR
Suits Made to Order
Individual Designs
1320 Stevens Building, Chicago

Financial Report

Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $250,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Make checks payable to the Treasurer of the National Woman's Party, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

List of Contributions from March 3 through March 17, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Miss Fanny T. Cochran	50.00
Miss Elizabeth K. Knudsen	5.00
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	6.50
Miss Lavinia Dock	5.00
Miss Marjorie Ross	25.00
Miss Marie Jenney Howe	25.00
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest	5.00
Miss Eliza M Lord	5.00
Mrs. G. Brown Miller	2.00
Miss Aline E. Solomon	2.00
Miss Marion May	25.00
Mrs. Otis Wight	10.00
Rev. Olympia Brown	1.00

Per Massachusetts Branch:

Miss Mabel Bayard Warren	25.00
Miss Albertina Von Arnim	5.00
Mrs. R. G. Fuller	10.00
Mrs. Mary E. Chapin	2.00
Miss Anna C. Murdock	1.00

Per Miss Alice Henkle:

Mrs. Susan Lawrence-Gehrmann	25.00

Per Pennsylvania Branch:

Mrs. Sarah Greenough	5.00
Dr. Sarah Lockrey	10.00

Per National Advisory Council Gift Fund:

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald	250.00
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd	25.00
Mrs. William Floyd	50.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	25.00
Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield	50.00
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley	5.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	500.00
Miss Helen F. Locke	5.00
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin	50.00
Mrs. O. M. Lissak	1.00
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. Morris L. Bayard	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	11.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	1.00
Miss Mabel Florence Dean	5.00
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	16.00
Dr. J. V. H. Baker	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Mrs. Emma C. Steed	1.00
Mrs. Ella Morton Dean	1.00
Miss Berta Crone	1.00
Miss Mary Howard Constable	5.00
22nd District of New York	25.00
Miss Sheldon Jackson	5.00
Miss Ida M. Campbell	5.00
Miss Frances S. Hay	5.00
Miss Jessie Anthony	2.00
Mrs. William B. Lamar	5.00
Miss F. A. Harsh	2.00
Miss Anita L. Bulmer	1.00
Mrs. F. White	2.00
Miss Mabel Vernon	20.00
Mrs. Gilbert E. Roe	5.00
Mrs. M. L. Stacy	2.50
Mr. J. Clark Owens	1.00
Mrs. May H. Larson	1.00
Mrs. Della F. Smith	1.00
Mrs. R. A. Small	.75
Miss Helen Munroe	5.00
Miss Gertrude L. Crocker	1.01
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	.40
Mrs. George L. Sampson	5.00
Miss Daisy S. Deighton	2.50
Miss Mary P. Hobart	1.00
National Theater Stage Hands	1.25
Miss Anna Constable	2.00
Malone, New York Political Equality Club	5.00
Miss Marion May	100.00
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal	5.00
Miss Alice Treuthart	4.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham	62.00
Miss Julia S. Hurlbut	45.00
Mrs. Robert Adamson	100.00
Mrs. L. F. Kellogg	.25
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	1.00
Ralph, John and Peter Peirce	5.00
Mrs. George H. Day	25.00
Miss Rachel S. Howland	5.00
Mrs. J. N. Babcock	1.00
Miss J. S. Jennings	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Fairall	1.00
Mrs. Charles V. Meredith	25.00
Miss Anna McCue	1.00
Mr. M. D. Follin	50.00
Mrs. James Witowsky	1.00
Miss Sophia H. Dulles	10.00
A Friend from Arkansas	5.00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	20.00
Anonymous	12.00
Mrs. S. B. M. Young	30.00
Collections	159.44
Membership fees	54.49
Sale of Tickets	735.50
Total	2,840.59
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	219,775.64

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through March 17, 1917		$222,616.23

Contributions made to Delaware Headquarters:

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	5.00	
New Castle branch	5.00	
Mrs. James P. Winchester	30.00	
Mrs. Willard Jackson	25.00	
Mrs. John Stirlith	5.00	
New Castle Woman's Christian Temperance Union	5.00	
Mrs. Frank Ganett	5.00	
Miss Mabel Ralph	3.00	
Mrs. Pendleton	1.50	
Miss Rachel Howland	2.00	
Miss Mary Conkle	1.00	
Mrs. Joseph Fels	40.00	
Mrs. Julian Ortiz	18.00	
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	20.28	
Total		165.78
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	26,645.35	

Branch Receipts:	
Total collected by the Branches through March 17, 1917	26,811.13
Grand Total	$249,427.36

You Can Be So Well

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you should. I know I can, because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now, oh, so well—and rested!

One pupil writes: One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh, I feel so well

I want to help you to attain your proper weight, in your room. Without drugs, By scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves.

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once.

You will surprise your family and friends,

Do write! I want SO much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience. Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 99 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

TELEPHONE North 3050

THE BROWN TEA POT
Tea Room and Gift Shop
1147 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.
Denver, Colo.
A Store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Assistant Circulation Manager:
Miss Frances Pepper

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

March 3 to March 17, 1917

Mrs. C. W. Edwards	1
Mrs. A. H. Bright	4
Miss Elsie Hill	2
New Jersey Branch	4
Mrs. Adele Guthridge	1
Miss Eliza Tonks	2
Miss Edith Ainge	1
Miss Pauline M. Floyd	1
Miss Lucy Branham	1
Miss Beulah Amidon	1
Miss Hazel Hunkins	3
Mrs. K. Mond	3
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Beatrice Murphy	1
Miss Julia Hurlbut	1
Mrs. B. H. Papandre	1
Mrs. M. B. Spellman	1
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	1
Miss Louisa C. Sturtevant	1
Mrs. Eleanor B. Arrison	1
Mrs. Thomas S. Holmes	5
Miss Iris Calderhead	1
Miss Virginia Arnold	1
Miss Josephine Loche	1
Miss R. Psyche Webster	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Total	43

John J. Donovan & Co.
Painters and Decorators
1210 N. 13th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

TELEPHONE COL. 4922
S. P. MARTIN
FLORAL DESIGNER AND DECORATOR
FOR EASTER PLANTS AND FLOWERS
GREENHOUSES: 7001 GEORGIA AVENUE N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Exclusively for Women
Then why not stay at
Hotel Rutledge
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York
Rooms from $1.00 daily
Room with full board from $12.00 to $18.00 per week. All outside rooms

Wash Skirts of Your Material
WILSON
1418 Stevens Building Chicago, Ill.

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

Joseph Brennian Company
PRINTERS
1632 Meadow Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone Fkd. 81

Monogram Stationery
Dainty and Delica Shades
Easter Programs — Post Cards
MAIN 4250
Columbian Printing Company
Incorporated
815 Fourteenth Street N. W.
Washington

Established 1904
HARVEY A. STROUD
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
2103 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical, I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
DIAMOND 132

Open 8:45 A. M. Close 5:30 P. M.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
VEILINGS
IN NEW FANCY MESHES FOR SPRING
—New bordered effects are stunning
—Neat all-over patterns find favor
—Taupe is leading the new shades
—But brown and purple follow close in fashion's favor
—Black, always good, is especially popular this Spring
YARD—50c
Circular and Straight Veils
—These in black only
—Chenille Spot patterns are effective
—New bordered veils are shown in fancy effects
—Veils ready to wear; and very charming
Each—98c
Kann's—Street Floor

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertising Manager THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

NEEDLEWORKERS!!—Stop worrying about scallops. Measuring of sizes unnecessary. Our Scallop Marker will enable you to mark scallops on any doily or centerpiece from 7 inches to 36 inches in size. Can be as easily used to mark scallops on baby goods and lingerie. Marker with complete instructions for 50c. A wonderful time-saving device. Money refunded if dissatisfied. The VON Studio, 6032 Washington ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED

LAUNDRY WORK BY HAND; especially for ladies and children. No machinery used. Sunlight Hand Laundry, 1439 Morris Rd. S. E., Washington, D. C.

VIOLINIST AND CELLIST to form trio or quartette to play chamber music in Washington. Box 28, "The Suffragist."

Stone
1222 Walnut St.
"Style without Extravagance" Philadelphia

Public Speaking Principles of Common Law
Parliamentary Law Practical Business Course
Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.
President
Science, Literature
Music and Art

PRINTING
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
Estimates and Ideas Gladly Furnished
HARMON CO.
5247 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell Phone, Woodland 642